OPENING THE EXPOSITION.

THE GREAT FAIR IN PARIS.

FORMAL DEDICATION OF THE EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

SIMPLE AND INTERESTING CEREMONIES-THE PART PRESIDENT CARNOT PLAYED-CHEERS FOR THE REPUBLIC'S READ-THE OPEN-ING SPEECH AND THE REPLY-

HONORS TO THE AMERICAN GUESTS-THE TRIP THROUGH THE EXHIBITION-THE

PANORAMA OF PARIS.

Oppyright; 1889: By The New-York Tribions. Paris, May 6,-The new Universal Exhibition has been opened with what I suppose may be The ceremony called Republican simplicity. could not be less osientatious in Washington itself. The President drove over from the Trocadero scross that Bridge of Jena which Blucher would have blown up but for Wellington. His military bousehold were with him. A squadron of dragoons was his escort. His path lay from the bridge along the wood, beneath the Eiffel Tower, to the central dome, through an avenue of infantry of the line. A representative company received him beneath the dome. There were two speeches; there was singing of the Marscillaise; there was a procession of the President and the official world through the galleries: there was a drive along the outside shows to the Esplanade of the Invalides, whither the Colonies are exiled, and there was a brief visit to them. Then the President took to his carriage once more, and went joyfully home to the Elvsee, a hard afternoon's work done. With that methodical exactitude in which President Carnot's soul delights, nothing was shirked, nothing forgotten, nothing left undone, and there was not a really brilliant moment from beginning to end. Like Versailles yesterday, it is an interesting, not a splendid, cere-

PRESIDENT CARNOR APPEARS PUNCTUALLY.

If punctuality be the politeness of Presidents, as it is of Kings. President Carnot is the politest of all possible Presidents. He entered the glass door of the central dome at precisely one minute before 2, the hour fired for opening the Exhibition. He may yet prove the author of a revolution not less remarkable than that of a hundred years since, which he celebrated to-day. He may teach his country the value of time. Long before his arrival the space beneath the dome had begun to fill with its distinguished and extremely miscellaneous company, the ladies in the gallery included. Nearly 3,000 invitations had been The coveted white cards which alone gave admission to the floor were under 1,500. The Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, the Council of State, the Municipal Council of Paris, judges, universities and other great official corporations came by delegation only. The press of France, and the press of the rest of the world also, was present by delegation. Only two front rows of gilt chairs were assigned-one-half to the Senate, the other half to the diplomatic body Commis sioners from foreign countries were allowed chairs too. The rest of the 1,500 sat, and were less comfortable, on violet velvet-covered benches, without backs. The platform where the President. Ministers and other great personages sat seemed to have been transported bodily from Versailles, red carpet, red and gold chairs, and all. COURTESIES TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Not till Friday had French officials been able to decide to invite the American Minister. Having once decided to have him, they treated him well. Mr. McLane sat in the middle of the front row. With him was the American Minister to Spain. He came, it is understood, not as a Minister, but on a personal invitation to Mr. Perry Belmont, the French remembering that it was Mr. Belmont who carried through the House of Representatives in Washington the resolution to leries above and below, wherever there is an accept the invitation of the French Government, the House voting a quarter of a million for expenses there and then. Nor were European embassies altogether unrepresented. Some of their secretaries were present, though unofficially, among them the genial and accomplished Mr. Austin, secretary of the English Embassy. The American Commissioner, General Franklin, came in full uniform, certainly one of the most soldierly and dignified figures to be seen. His Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Somerville P. Tuck, was with him. He, like everybody not in uniform, was in evening

The exceptions to this style were diplomats and delegates from Oriental nations; who appeared each in his national costume. Some of their wives in the gallery were more gorgeous than they They lacked neither variety nor anima-Ushers with silver chains setting off their black uniforms, officers of the Household in gilt embroidery, and other officers in gilt, one with the imposing title of Introducer of Ambassadors, more gilt and more bedecked with orders than any other, flitted hither and thither among the crowd.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE GREAT DOME. The great arch of the great dome rises hundred feet or more above us, stately enough from mere steepness of the spring of the ribs tapering rapicly to the apex. The whole fabric is however, of iron and steel. Every line is sharp and hard, every curve rigid. The piers on which the dome rests, are riveted like so many bridge-girders or boilers. The decoration is elaborate in design, rictous in color, and is like so many of the buildings in this Exhibition-all the luxuriance of the Renalssance without its beauty. Yet here it is that the modern decorative art of France is supposed to have said its last word. The best thing about it is certainly that it will vanish before long into space. For the purposes of the

day, for the motley throng, it answers well enough. Black coats, white ties and fancy attire are on every side. President Carnot appears in this romantic attire, as he did yesterday at Versailles, with the same broad blood-red grand corden of the Legion of Honor. We all hear of him before we see him. There comes a flourish of trumpets, followed by a sharp word of command outside, the clash of steel against steel, the rattle of presenting arms, then the grinding of wheels on gravel. The glass door is flung wide open. Gilt officials march gravely in. You recognize the custom of the Republic at once in these gilt gentlemen, with their backs steadfastly turned on the President, whom they precede. Had it n the Court, they would have had to walk in the Boulevards as best they could.

HEARTY CHEERS FOR THE PRESIDENT. As the President appears, the audience rises and heers-cheers, I thought, better than any company I had heard these lest few days. President Carnot comes straight to the front of the platform, and stands bowing to the right and left, again with that singular flourish of his hat, but he seems more at ease than yesterday. There are fewer soldiers. In the civil element he is clearly more at home. The expression on his face is that of a man trying to show himself too much pleased with the homage offered him. The effort, on the whole, is entirely unsuccessful. The muscles of his face are not yet, after seventeen months of Presidential life, under control. Frederick of Prussia, when the stiquette of the French Court was decribed to him, remarked that if he were King of see his first act would be to appoint somebody to do all that for him. President Carnot es the siz of having been appointed to do all

hearsals are not yet quite complete, but the piece goes fairly well.

THE SPEECH OF M. TIRARD.

Next to President Carnot, M. Tirard is the most important figure. M. Tirard is Prime Minister of France, but if President Carnot looks like a professor, M. Tirard strongly resembles a minister of another kind. His long gray hair is brushed straight back; his features are hard; he wears glasses and has a short, full, gray beard. As he speaks, he has the manner of the pulpit. His speaking begins almost at once. He is here for that, and he is hardly less prompt than President Carnot himself. He is Minister of Commerce as well as Prime Minister. As Minister of Commerce all this business is under his jurisdiction. In the political dialect of New-York, he "bosses the show." It takes him twenty minutes to say what he has to say. His voice, like his face, though strong, is hard. His speech is sensible and business-like, as becomes the Commercial Minister, but certainly too long. He is applauded at intervals, applauded most of all when he came to the end. A free, industrious France of which this Exhibition is a symbol--such was the text and substance of this discourse.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S RESPONSE. President Carnot's response follows. No more than M. Tirard is the President au orator. His voice has few inflections, and no melody, but he knows how to touch chords that vibrate in French bosoms, and cheers and braves break forth at every few sentences. He reads, as M. Tirard read, holding large felio sheets in both hands, an attitude fatal to all gestures, had he been minded to indulge in them. "Our dear France is worthy to attract the elite of all people"-that sentence will give you the note of his speech. He is President; he is bound to speak for the people over whom he nominally rules. It is the voice of France to which we are listening -of that practical, slightly presaic France new ppermost. Sonorous phrases, rhetorio in a high key, an eulogy on all that is French-these are pleasing to the French mind. What matter if some of it rings a little hollow? "The best Expos.tien the world has seen" -of course, an I probably, with due allowance for abstentions, it is the best, and President Carnot is right in describing it as such. He takes less than ten minutes to say all this and more. He declares open the Exposition of '89 and concludes, and cheers rise louder than ever, mingled as they are all day long everywhere with cries of " Vive Carnot!" " Vive la Republique!" the latter

THE TOUR THROUGH THE EXHIBITION. It was but thirty-five minutes since the glass door had opened, and the ceremony was already over. Another ceremony, more difficult, intricate and novel, begins at once. The President starts on his journey through the Exhibition. With him were to go with his staff, his household, Senators, Deputies and other important persons, all in due The programme goes to pieces at the first step. The throng is too great. The police, ushers, soldiers, gilt officials, the general good-will and ready obedience of everybody-all are useless. The procession is not formed-it forms itself. brilliant group about the President holds together, the rest struggle. The confusion is hopeless, but only gult officials seem really unhappy about it. President Carnot's face is still all smiles. Those muscles of his refu-e to hide emotions of pleasure. Senators stranded, Diplomatists elbowed out of place, Generals and Admirals striving against fate, and the crowd far and near-none of these misfortunes disturb the Presidential complacency. He is the central figure. Guarded before and be-hind, and on either side, he moves serenely on amid the ever-growing multitude, ever more enthusiastic, as the procession wound in and out, and coiled and twisted its way on.

A GREAT THRONG OF PROPLE. For two hours Paris has been pouring in through the many entrances of these innumerable buildings. How many scores of thousands nobody can guess, but the murmur of the multi tude swells every few minutes into such a roar as you do not often hear from a human throng. The avenues, aisles, exhibitors' sections, galopen space, this sea of human beings flows in, n a tide, but an inundation. They evidently endeavor to respect the Presidential person; they do not meaningly break in upon the cortege, or join it, or impede its movement, but they are determined to see President Carnot join in the great demonstration, and the police are powerless against this good-humored pertinacity, and the barriers along the route are snapped like threads.

There are presentations at the first steps. of the most notable men who sat beneath the dome are met early on this long journey-MM. Berger, Alphand, Grison, Proust, dozens of chefs de service, heads of departments of all kinds-they are recognized by President Carnot and presented to him. There are constant halts of a few seconds as these interviews occur. President Carnot has a kindly word and smile for all of them, and never, that I can see, passes through any section without these polite attentions to those in authority. The whole French quarter is gone through in

this fashion, amiably, yet very rapidly. VISITING THE AMERICAN DELEGATES.

Then came the most exciting five minutes of the day. The procession turns to the left and goes up the staircase, and comes in view of the wast area of people who, in their turn, came in our view. So fine is the spectacle genuine the feeling on all sides, so overpowering are the hurrahs that it really was memorable. Then on through the machine palace, not too ambitiously named. On the floor of this huge structure of glass and iron our American delegates are waiting. General Franklin greets the President, who gives his host of the moment a look of obvious admiration for his soldierly presence, towering far above President Carnot. General Tuck and others of the General's staff are with him. Then somehow vanish all, to reappear when the President probes the other American section. There Captain Cockrane's thirty marines are drawn up in line, the only soldiers not French anywhere to be seen to-day, and none of the Frenchmen are smarter than these fine fellows from America. The President acknowledges their salute, and exchanges a few more words with General Franklin, and passes on amid the American exhibits. He expresses his pleasure that the United States has sent so much and that so much is ready and visible. He spends rather more time on us and with us than with any other foreigners. He fires off one passing sentence of final civility, and vanishes in among the Portuguese and Spaniards, who are our neighbors. There I left him, and there I will leave him now.

THE FESTIVAL OF A BRILLIANT PEOPLE.

He performed his pilgrimage to the end, but I saw no more of it or of him, nor will I pretend to say anything of the Exhibition itself, except that its state of incompleteness is less dismal than it has been. During the last two days wonders have been done in clearing away rubbish and getting out goods. There is even now a bewildering perplexity of riches for all beholders, but by far the finest exhibition of all is outside, not inside, the Champ de Mars. It is not buildings or bridges, not domes or decorations, that strike you so much as people. I thought all Paris had passed into the Exhibition, but here is all Paris in the streets. Three streets meet at this gate-the Avenue de la Bourdonnais, the Avenue de Rapp and the Rue St. Dominique. They are literally so filled with women that the streets themselves have totally disappeared. You look upon three far-stretching, pushing rivers of human beings that. He does to with visible effore; the re- I drove through the least crowded with infinite

Avenue Montaigne, down the Champs Elysees into the Place de la Concorde, and so to the Boulevards and Rue de la Paix. Nowhere could we have got through without the help of the police. These spacious avenues, in their breadth measured by scores of yards and in their length measured by miles, were all alive with people. There were flags, there were lanterns ready to light. The Place de la Concorde was all hung with garlands of white globes for to-night's illuminations. All the beauty of the most beautiful quarter of Paris, its stately mansions and lovely avenues of trees, its palaces, its great Arch of Triumph, lay spread out before us, yet nothing was so impressive as these masses of people.

sun goes down, but neither its beauty by day nor its splendor by night can rival the panorama of its population as we saw it this afternoon. They, the people of Paris and France, have made the Exhibition, and opened it, and the festival of to-day was above all things the festival of a great and a brilliant people. G. W. S.

FEATURES OF THE FESTIVAL.

SCENES IN AND ABOUT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S APPEARANCE-THE MEM BERS OF HIS PARTY-THE SCENE UNDER THE GREAT DOME-THE SPEECH-MAK-ING-CHEERS AT THE OPENING OF

THE FAIR-PARIS ILLUMIN-

[GENERAL PHESS DISPATCE.]

Copyright; 1889 : By the N. Y. Associated Press. Paris, May 6.-At 2 o'clock this afternoon, sur unded by his Ministers and many distinguished guests, President Carnot stood under the great dome of the Exporition Building formally to declare the exhibition open. The preliminaries had been auspicious. The ceremonial at Versailles yesterday, while not of the first importance, was dignified and discreet. The speeches by the President and others were charactorized althe by tact and taste, and the solitary marring incident-the blank cartridge discharged by a man who to-day was ascertained to be a harmle mbecile deserving only pity-has already been forgotten. Everywhere the demonstrations were un qualified. If discontent prevailed it remained away from Versailles and has up to this time at least ut tered no sound and given no sign. The trivial epi sode of General Boulanger's election to the Municipal Council of St. Ouen yesterday arouses little interest.

As he stands under the dome of the Exposition Building, President Carnot is seen to advantage. He is small in physique, straight, wiry and resolute, while amfability of character is expressed in the relaxation of the thin lips that may be depended on for rigor when required. His beard and mustache and his hair, combed stiffly back from the front of his forehead, are as black as lnk. Gray is quietly forchead, are as black as ink. Gray is quietly creeping in under his chin. The cast of his countenance is slightly Hebraic. an observer as being a keen man, refleent rather than voluble, decisive rather than eager. These qualities of his individuality are not discernible at a first glasce His appearance is refined and gentlemanlike rather than imposing or even distinguished. He is deseended from sound intellectual and upral stock and was educated in the Ecoly Polytechnique. His mental history has combined the studiousness and exact trainng of a civil engineer and mathematician, with the caperfence of a military business man. While not a soldier, he organized the defence of three departments during the Franco-Gorman war. His political ex-perionce is extensive in legislation and in administra-. While there are more renowned statesmen than he In France, it is menifeet that he has combined in an exto the epoch through which France is passing. The conviction created by the President's course since his diection is that he is totally free from audacity, safe, sagacious and profoundly anxious to identify his name honorably with the growth and welfare of the

A GLANCE AT PREMIER TIRARD. Premier Tirard, who stands at the President's side, a vigorous, even powerful, man, of strong features and has a finely developed head. Personal force and great mental grasp are his attributes. He recalls Mr. Blaine. He is older than President Carnot, who is fifty-two, and does not look more than fort Tirard shows traces of a life of toll and reflection.

Near the President and Premier is the Radical mem er of the Cabinet, the political economist Yver Suyot, Minister of Public Works, whose functions include many of the most important of the Secretary of the Interior. It was believed to be impossible for M Goyot, who was the most persuasive and accomplished of the Senators of France, to hold a portfolio s fully under President Carnot, whose political ideas are more traditional than his, but the scholarship of Minister Guyot gave him a prestige apart from his wellknown social radicalism, while his capacity for affairs, his close acquaintance with the industries of France supplied him with an extraordinary equipment for the duties of the post. There has been undisturbed harmony between him and the President, not only in public, but in personal matters, President Carnot having the good sense to allow unrestricted independence among the chiefs of departments consistently with unity and the policy of the Administration.

The other members of the Cabinet surround the President, reinforced by the able men of affairs who have successfully conquested the Exposition through four and a half years of preparation-MM. Lockray, Rouvier, Legrand, Berger, Dautresme and Christophile, the ablest of the bureau heads.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY. The Presidential party arrived at the Exposition grounds escorted by a brilliant corps of culrassiers whose breastplates and beimets flashed back the pleas ant May-day sun. The crystal tones of the grea docks struck two, the trumpets poured forth their strains and the entire assembly under the dome arow to its feet. It was a spectacle worth remembering At no time since the days of the great Louis wore liberty, moral power and heauty and democracy so picture-qualy harmonized as at this moment. Con ceive a great circle formed under a dome auggestive of St. Paul's, decorations reaching to the apex, noble to symbolism and allusion-the art and literature of all countries noted by ingenious and graceful devices; the names of the world's greatest characters emblazoned in ranged picturesquely upon segments of arches, and a colossal frieze extending entirely around the base of the dome composed of magnificent processional national types of all races, bearing appropriate offerings. Beneath this luminous and rich roof are hundreds of arm-chairs, single chairs and benches, all in gold upsolsterings, with the arms in crimson brocade or vel vet, and a dais, arranged with heavy red draperies. for the President and his party. Extending in the lines of a parallelogram, with an endless vista through the Paince of Fine Arts, are places, all in red and velvet, for the Senators and Deputies, judges, heads of departments, chiefs of bureaus, mayors, members of the great councils, the French Academy, the Institute of France, the clergy and civil functionaries. The surprise of the day was the presence of all the diplo matic representatives now in Paris. While their Governments declined to permit them officially to assist in the opening of the Exposition, personal good-will and possibly private curiosity have overcome the proand they were all unofficially present. letter of their instructions has been kept, while the

A GROUP OF GAY COSTUMES. sight that can be seen nowhere but in Paris. All except the Japanese, who have adopted European garb plus an unlimited amount of gold lace, all knots and tassels, are in the dress of their respective courts. Only one foreign representative is in austere black, annetteved by any decoration. This is Robert M. Mc-Lane, the retiring, Minister of the United States, who is greeted with cordial warmth on every side. There pass near his place on the benches provided for the Ambassadors Orientals, Hindoos in white cloaks and capuchins, Africans with feathered circlets in their headgear, the Chinese Min ister with a long suite of yellow attendants, and fullblooded Moors.

Here, there and everywhere is seen the broad red Continued on Second Page.

difficulty over the bridge of the Alma, along the THE PUBLIC WORKS STRIFE

CLAIMS OF THE RIVAL COMMISSIONERS.

TWO COURTS OCCUPIED WITH THE QUESTION-

The contest over the office of Commissioner of Pub lie Works occupied the attention of two courts vester-Smith were fully presented. The whole contest in the Supreme Court is over the language of the Consolidation Act of 1882, which says that the term of the commissioner to be appointed in December, 1884. should run for four years from May 1 following. Mr. Smith denies that the Legislature had the right to fix on May 1, 1885, as the date for the term of Commissioner Squire to begin.
On the application made on behalf of Mr. Smith

for a continuence of the injunction restraining Mr. Gilroy from taking possession of the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, argument was heard by Chief Judge Sedgwick in the Superior Court, Special Ferm. Mr. Smith was represented by Robert Sewell, Nelson J. Waterbury and Denis A. Spellissy, and for Mr. Gilroy appeared James C. Carter, W. Bourke Cockran and William H. Clark. Mr. Sowell said that Mr Smith had been duly appointed Commissioner of Publie Works and that his term of office did not expire for a year or two. It was not necessary then to argue about his right to the office. He was in the office and was entitled to remain there until an ouster was obtained by quo warranto. There was no other way of putting him out "Mr. Gilroy demands possession," continued Mr. Sowell. " Now we don't want any row about this, ending possibly in a riot."

Chief Judge Sedgwick remarked that unless the ther side deemed it their legal right to take possession in that way, of course they would agree that there should be no such trouble.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Carter, Mr. Sewell said that the injunction asked for was to restrain Mr. Gilroy from taking presession of the office by physical force, and also from interfering with the plaintiff's exercise of the powers and duties of the office until after a legal determination of the case. Mr. Carter added that his client did not care anything about that portion of the injunction relating to the ase of physical force, as he did not intend to resort to it, but it was an imputation against a man who had never contemplated the use of force. With regard to the other part of the injunction, he argued that a surrounded by fire, and finally their camp outfit was court of equity could not grant an injunction to inter fere with the discharge of the duties of an officer. The judge said he supposed the phraseology of the der should cover no more than attempting in any way to take possession of the office.

WHO HAS THE TITLE TO THE OFFICE! " But," said Mr. Carter, "the performance of his futies by Mr. Gilroy might be construed as taking possession of the office. This proceeding seeks to restrain him from pursuing those rights and remedies that he supposes he is entitled to. The que Issue is-who has the title to the office?" Mr. Carter maintained that this court had no jurisdiction to try the title to the office, and that if it had, no injunction could stand except to restrain taking for oble possession, and a court of equity could not act on that This was in effect an action to compol Mr. Gilroy to take a quo warranto, and this court could not deter

mine which of the parties must do that. Mr. Sewell replied that this court had juris because any illegal interference se incumbent would be injurious diction, to the people at large. The judge observed that if this injunction was simply intended to prevent a breach of the peace, an injunction was not If it was intended to protect the incumbent in holding the office, an injunction would only ile if the court had the right to try the title to the office.

Mr. Sewell said the injunction was only to stand until the title to the office was determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. Mr. Carter said he did not object to a continuance until Judge Sedgwick eided this application, but he hoped it would be derided speedily, as the injunction was an embarrase ment to his client. It was finally arranged that Mr. copponal degree those traits and attainments that adapt | Smith's counsel should hand up their authorities today on the question of continuing the injunction against foreibly taking possession of the office, and the judge reserved his decision.

> THE QUESTION OF GIVING UP THE BOOKS. A crowd of politicians filled the Supreme Court, Chambers, and the temperature in the room was stifling when the argument on the order to show cause why Mr. Smith should not deliver the books of his office to Mr. Gilroy was begun. Calvin Frost, on behalf of Mr. Smith, contended that his term did not expire until May, 1892. He gave a defailed statement of the appointment of the var ers who have held office since 1871, and recited the act of 1882, which extended the term of the Commisstoner then in office, Hubert O. Thompson, which would have terminated December 29, 1883, b 1, 1884. As the term was four years, it was claimed that when Mayor Hewitt appointed Mr. Smith the appointment was for the term ending in 1802.

> James C. Carter said that if the Legislature was authorized to extend Mr. Thompson's term, it was extended, and if t had not the power it was not done He insisted that the term of the present incumbent expired on May 1, 1889, and that Mr. Gilrov was en titled to the office. He insisted that the Lezislatur had properly exercised its powers in the Consolidation act, and had so fixed the term that Mr. Smith properly went out of office on May 1. W. Bourke Cockras followed on the same side.

PRESENTING MR. SMITH'S CASE. Ex-Judge Noah Davis, on behalf of Mr. Smith argued that where a person was in possession of an office under a claim of right to discharge its duties and reasonable doubt existed, an application of this kind hould be denied, and the proper remedy was by que varranto. The point in the legislation in regard to his office was that it should have a quadrennial term The Legislature, in 1882, by a mistake or misapprehension, referred to the term of Hubert O. Thompson expiring in 1884 instead of 1883, and declared that after the expiration of his term in December, 1884, the office should be filled by appointment for four years from the following May. He maintained that if the act meant what it said it was an extension by legislative enactiment of the term of a man while he was in office, which was unconstitutional. Whether the term

office, which was unconstitutional. Whether the term cuded in 1891 or 1892 did not affect the rights of Mr. Smith in the action.

Justice Barrett asked ex Judge Davis whether he believed that under the charter of 1873 the term expired in December, 1873. The answer was that he believed it expired in May, 1883. Ex Judge Davis said that Mr. Smith's claim to the office was made in good faith, and as there was at least r acasemble doubt about the matter the present application should fail.

Decision was reserved.

COMPLICATIONS ARISING.

The Mayor yesterday caused Secretary Crain to send notices to the secretaries of all the boards of which the Commissioner of Public Works is a member, that Thomas F. Glirov had been appointed to that office that he had duly qualified, and that notices o' all meetngs hereafter to be held should be sent to him

Controller Myers said yesterday that he was unable see how he could recognize either party to the con-st for the Commissionership of Public Works as afters now stand. Mr. Gilroy had exhibited to him test for the Commissionessing of Public Works as matters now stand. Mr. Gilroy had exhibited to him his commission from the Mayor and filed his bond for the proper performance of the duties of the office, which the Controller regarded as due notice of Mr. Gilroy's appointment. On the other hand, Mr. Smith had served a protest upon him dated May 4, in these words:

I hereby notify you that I am Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, in undisturbed possession of the office, and in full performance of its powers and duties, and that you cannot recognize any action by any other person claiming the office without violation of law. "Under these circumstances," Mr. Myers said. neither of the claimants can obtain money from the city treasury except upon warrants signed by the Mayor, the Chamberlain and myself."

MOLONEY AT HOME IN THE BOODLERS' EXILE. Montreal, May 6 (Special).-" Billy" Moloney, exeading clerk of the New-York Board of Aldermen after an absence of about six months has returned He looked to be in better health than before his departure. The Weldon extradition he said, had not troubled him at all and he had not taken the least interest in it. He had lived in Mon-treal so long that it almost seemed like a home to im and he was going to stay here.

AN AGED JURIST HONOMED

Norwich, Conn., May 6 (Special) .- Ex-Chief Justice Park, who was retired on April 26 from the Connecticut Bench, by the age limitation of seventy years, after a service of thirty-four years, to-day received a handsomely bound set of Appeton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, from the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors. Accompanying the set was a letter signed by Judges Carpenter, Pardee, Loomis and Beardsley and Court Raporter Baker. A BOAT BOTTOM UP IN THE SOUND.

INDICATIONS THAT SEVERAL PEOPLE WERE

DROWNED-THE BOAT SAID TO HAVE BEEN SEEN WITH A PARTY ON BOARD

Indications were discovered yesterday afternoon that seem to point to the probability of a serious drowning accident on the Sound. A cathoat was found floating bottom up and was brought to City Island. The boat was about eighteen feet long and had the letter D marked on the sail.

A man's coat was found in the boat, as well as other things that indicated that it had been occupied by a number of persons. It was said that City Island boatman had seen the same boat rulaing in the Sound in the morning with a pleas ure party of seven or eight persons on board. is feared that all of the party must have been

FOREST FIRES IN THE NORTHWEST.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE NEAR DULUTH-TELE-GRAPH WIRES AND RAILROAD TIES

Unleage, May 6 .- A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn. sys that furious forest fires are raging in Northern

Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin and an immense

nount of damage has been done. For miles on three sides of Duluth the fire rages, and many country lives have been lost. A high wind is blowing. A delay another day in informing the Legislature of his large number of telegraph poles have been burned and ommunication is interfered with some places. too, Fo on the track have burned out, making it dangerous to move trains. South of Ashland for 150 keynote will be "home rule," and the statement that miles the forests are ablaze. On the Fond-du-Lac Indian Reservation over \$20,000 worth of skidded logs are lost. Other losses, aggregating \$10,000, also otcurred on the reservation. Cumberland, Wis., is almost wholly surrounded by fire. The losses amount to \$40,000. North of Grantsburg, Wis., the fire has swept the country, destroying everything in its path. Along the Northern Pacific in the neighborhood of Cromwell the tamarack forests and whatever else mes in the way is being burned. Near Hinckley, Minn., Thomas Campbell and Ernest Lowell were burned about them. They took refuge on half an acre of ploughed ground, but were terribly burned and

late dispatch from Duluth save that there was A late dispatch from Duluti save that there was a heavy rent for a few minutes in that vicinity yester-day, which cleared the atmosphere in Duluth of the heavy smoke and checked somewhat the forest fires in the neighborhood. But the shower was local, and the fires in most directions are still raging.

FLAMES ALONG THE HUDSON. Poughkeepsie, May 6 (Special).—Forest fires are burning in Peekskill and Shawangunk Mountains, in the Highlands and on the Fishkill Mountains. The atmosphere along the Hudson is filled with smoke and unless rain comes soon pilots on the night boats will have a hard time in seeing their way through. The weather is dry and summer heat prevails.

NO NEGROES ALLOWED TO VOTE.

LOUISIANA REGULATORS BREAK UP AN ELEC-TION BY FORCE OF ARMS. New-Orleans, May 6 .- A dispatch from Lafayette,

La, says: "At 6 o'clock this morning a party of twenty-five or thirty men armed with Winchester rifles surrounded the Court House, while several larger bands, also armed, remained just outside of the town limits. These men in menacing tones proclaimed that no negro would be allowed to vote at this municipal election. A large number of men with arms were in the immediate neighborhood of Court House Square, and at the several entrances to the Square armed men were posted, and negroes were not permitted to enter. At 6:30 Sheriff Broussard offered to escort a number of men at the north entrance to the Squam to voto. He attempted to enter with these men, when there was a rush of armed men to the entrance and, shouts were heard of 'Shoot them,' 'Kill him,' 'Don't allow ---- to go in,' and the voters turned The Sheriff entered the Court House, and the commissioners and clerk of the court and Sheriff, who were holding the election, then closed the polls and retired. A sworn statement by these officers was forwarded by mail to the Governor."

Later dispatches from Lafayette fully confirm this Governor Nicholls received a dispatch from shortff Broussard concerning the outrage and stating that he had succeeded in arresting and landing in The Sheriff thinks the jail ten of the "regulators." parish authorities will be able to suppress the dis-order and punish those engaged in the outrage. As a precautionary measure, however, the military have been ordered to march at a moment's notice. The nostponed election for Mayor and Town Councilmen will be held at a future day. It is stated that the larger portion of the "regulators" were non-residents of the town and that but fow of them lived in the paris, where the outrage occurred.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT A PAPER MILL.

THE NIGHT WATCHMAN ARRESTED FOR THE DEED-THE LOSS NOT HEAVY.

Watertown, N. Y., May 6.-The Ontario Paper Mill, ear this city, one of the largest paper mills in Northern New-York, was set on fire in four different places at about 1 o'cleck this morning, but was not destroyed. The mill had only recently been completed, at a cost of about \$500,000. James Worden, the night watch-man, was the only man besides the fireman in the outliding last night. The blacksmith shop and the storehouse, besides a dwelling which stood near, were burned to the ground. When the fire was started the watchman went to a house near by and dragged a woman down the steps, telling her to come out and see the big fire. He then went inside the main building, and began to break the windows, but by that time the fires there were under control. He was stopped by a citizen and arrest d. At 11 a. m. he was arraigned on a charge of arson, and was com mitted to the County Jall, the preliminary examination eing postponed until Wednesday. He denies having t fire to the mill, and as erts that two tramps came during the night and induced him to take a
That, he says, is all he remembers. Worden
here from Little Falls six months ago.
e loss will not exceed \$7,000, and is amply covered by insurance

SCOPE OF THE TERM "MANUFACTURE." Harrisburg, Penn., May 6.-Judge Simonton, in an opinion handed down this afternoon, decides that the Western Union Telegraph Company has no right to remove its case to the Circuit Court of the United He holds that the suit is brought to enforce a forfetture for violation of State laws; in is not a suit of a civil nature. He therefore retains juristiction of the case. In the case of the electric light companies, Judge Stmonton decides they are not manufacturing corporations, and therefore are not exempt from taxation. He holds that the term "manufacturing" cannot properly be applied to any corporation which does not properly be applied to any corporation which does not produce material substances. Electricity is not a material substance, not light a material substance. In this opinion Judge Simonton declares that the act of 1879, imposing a tax upon capital stock, is constitutional. This is an important finding.

A SUSPENDED WORSTED MILL'S ASSETS. Philadelphia, May 6 (Special) .- An evening paper

o-day prints the following dispatch from Norristown Joseph Lees, R. K. Moir and Ashley P. Hunter, appraisers appointed by the court in the matter of the assigned estate of the Conshohocken Worsted Mills Company, filed their appraisement in court this after Each of the three mills and their contents are appraised separately. The total appraisement as 1.040,263.96. The assignee, James Moir, has nyet fited his bond. Nothing has been learned as the company's Habilities."

Brazil, Ind., May 6 (Special) .- All the bitumit otck and machine miners in Indiana, 4,000 or 5,000 in

INDIANA MINERS RESUMING WORK

number, returned to work to-day, at the agreed rate d 65 and 421-2 cents, respectively, with 5 cents advance for winter. This is only 5 cents less than last year, and is a strong point in favor of the miners. also promises an early and satisfactory solution of the block miners' yearly scale. It looks now as if the latter would be adjusted at the meeting here Thurs-day. Three thousand block miners are yet idle.

Newburg, N. Y., May 6.-Fire on Sunday destroyed the Cornwall station of the Eric Rallroad, also the dwellings of Dr. C. F. Beattle and Mrs. Joel Medina, adjoining. The loss is several thousand dellars.

THE RAILWAY STATION AT CORNWALL BURNED

THREE VETOES PROBABLE

GOV. HILL LIKELY TO DISAPPROVE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER BILLS. \

THE UNDERLYING REASONS FOR HIS HOSTILITE

TO THE NEW POLICE COMMISSION MEAS. URE-HIS EYE FIXED ON 1892 F [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, May 6,-The positive statement is made tonight by the indmates of Governor Hill that to-morrow he will veto the bills providing double-headed comdissions for the Police and Park Departments of Now-York City. One of these bills, that of Mr. Hamilton; aboltshed the present four-headed Board of Police, and substituted for it a board of two members, one of whom was to be a Republican and one a Democrat. The other bill, that of Mr. Rhodes, abolished the present jour-headed Board of Park Commissioners, and substituted for it a board of two members, composed, as in the other case, of one Republican and one Democrat. Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Rhodes were informed to-night of the Governor's reported intention to veto their bills, and were asked if they would seek to recall them from the Governor before this should be done. Both replied that they would not withdraw their bills, as they onsidered them good measures. If Mr. Hill thought best to veto them, that was his af air and not theirs.

The prospects are, therefore, that the two vets nessages on the bills will be read to the Assembly when it meets to-morrow morning, as the measures would become laws by the non-action of the Governor if he should disapproval of them. Most of the Republican members can already outline these voto messages of Mr. Hill, from past experience with him. Naturally the the charter of New-York must not thus be amend by the Legislature.

Looking behind the veto message regarding the Police Department bill, the Republicans see D. B., Hill, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, who is packing the Board of Police of New-York with Democratic Commissioners, Intending thus to swing against the Republican party the vast influence of the 2,500 policemen under the control of the Commissioners of that Depart and The Police Department of New-York has be . new at a position for the last twenty years, owing to the non-partisan attitude of the Board of Police, which has been composed of two Republicans and two Democrats. By a isage almost equivalent to law, successive Democrat Mayors have appointed an equal number of Republicans and Democrats as Police Commissioners.

Mayor Grant, it is now said, under advice of Governor Hill, now proposes to break this unwritten law, and to appoint a Tammany Democrat to succeed S. B. French. the Republican Police Commissioner, whose term has just expired. Such action by Mayor Grant will create a Board of Police with three Democratic Commissioners and only one Republican. It will inevitably follow that the three Democratic Commissioners will use the police officers as so many additional poll-workers on election day, only with much greater power to coerce voters than have ordinary political workers around the polls. It may be said that the non-partisan attitude of the police of New-York on election days has been a blessing to New-York City. That Mr. Hill would change all this is evident from his decision to veto the bill, which would make a law of what has been a custom, to appoint an equal number of Republicans and Democrats as members of the Board of Police; but his nomination for the Presidency depends upon his carrying New-York State for the Democratic candidates this fall, and he sees a chance clearly, if he controls the Police Department of New-York, of also capturing the Legis-

With the Legislature in his possession, he could so gerrymander the legislative districts that it would almost an impossibility for the Republicans to recapture it, and in other ways could so strengthen the Democratic party that it would have a good chance of carrying the State in the Presidential election of '52. Such an acu'e politician as Mr. Hill of course sees the advantage it would be to the Democratic party to have the power to use the Police Department of New-York City against the Republican party on the of the next Presidential election. Hill, therefore, is playing the game of National politics when he decides by vetoing the non-partisan Police Bill to deprive the Hill. Republican party of its present equal representation in the Board of Police.

It may be added that the Board of Police of New-York appoints the inspectors, poli-clerks and canvassers of election in New-York; in other words, it ap-

vassers of election in New-York; in other words, it appoints the men who count the ballots cast on election day. Boss Tweed once remarked that if he could have the appointment of the men who counted the ballots, he did not care how the people voted. It is a well-known fact also that John A. Griswold, the Republican candidate for Governor in this State in 1808, was "counted out," and John T. Hoffmann, the Democratic candidate, was "counted in," Griswold having been elected, All these circumstances are well-known to Mr. Hill; if he were not always aware, from his experience in the dirty pool of Cheming County politics, of the advantage of having a majority of the inspectors of Election on his side. There is a provision of law which says that an equal number of Republican and Democratic Inspectors, cant-assers and politicier's shall be appointed in New-York City; but every practical politician knows how rendily a Democratic Loard of Police in New-York would evade such a requirement, by appointing nominal Republicans to those places, and not men, as now, we have the confidence of the Republican party, and who at all hazards protect is interests in that city.

It is said that Mr. Hill is in bad humor to-night, because be has leavned that he cannot secure the efficiency of the surance Department and of the Banking Department and of the Banking Department and of the Banking Department. nts the men who count the ballo

firmation of Hill Democratic as the heads of the surance Department and of the Banking Department this converting these departments into politics, the particle of the Banking Departments in the politics. The Republicans will not permit use Democratic party to blackmail the pelicy-holders of insurance companies, or the stockholders of banks in order to raise campaign funds for the Presidential election of '92.

TO AMEND THE BALLOT REFORM BILL THE GOVERNOR ASKED, BY A CONCURRENT RES-

OLUTION, TO RETURN THE SAXTON BILL-BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Albany, May 6 (Special) -Both branches of the Least Islature went to work to night, after the ten days' recess, with the apparent determination to clean up the business on hand as expeditiously as possible. The prospects are, however, that the session will be extended until May 23. Besides Rapid Transit in the Assembly, amendments to the Excise Commission bill to be concurred in by the same house, the Supply bill still to be acted upon by the Senate, and amen to it agreed to by both houses, the Electoral Reform seasure has again to be passed.

During the Centennial recess Judge Saxton, while giving the measure a careful examination, discovery that Section 30 was inconsistent with the rest of the Originally there was a provision for a perforated stub, upon which the poll-cierks were to affix their initials. In the committee this was stricken out, and is was thought that the entire bill Lad been changed to conform to this alteration, but by an oversight in Sec. tion 30, a provision was left declaring that "No ballot tshall be counted unless it has the initials of the poll-clerks upon it." This of itself made the measure practically value-less, and a resolution recalling the bill from the Governor, for the purpose of amending it, was introduced in the Assembly by Judge Saxton, and, after ome opposition from Governor Hill's men in the Assembly and Senate, was passed. Some of the Domo rats gave out the threat to-night that the Governor would ignore entirely the request of the Legislati and would refuse to return the bild simply through pique and spite and because he has the power to d This would be in keeping with all of his previous acts in the direction of reform. The bill can hardly get to him again, if it is returned, before Wednesday at the earliest, and probably not until Thursday This, with other important bills to be disposed of will undoubtedly extend the session a week at least

Senator Sloan reported from the Finance Committee o-night the Annual Supply bill, which has been under consideration for some time. There are many smendnents to it as it came from the Assembly. It is a special order for to-morrow and will take most of the

morning session to be passed.

Assemblyman Coon's Compulsory Education bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, after a brief

Much time was spent on the bill authorizing the shedding of the pler between Pike and Rusgers ships, on the East River. Senators Vedder, Pierce and Coggoshall made speeches for the bill, and Senator Grady opposed it. It received enough affirmative votes, however, and has gone to the Governor. The